Government to check spread of HIV infection:

1. Three surveillance centres have been established at Kohima, Mokokchong and Dimapur.

2. Rapid testing kits for blood safety programme have been procured and for the dsitrict hospitals.

3. Two drug de-addiction centres have been established and are functioning with the objective of creating awareness among the locals about the risks involved in drug abuse.

4. An empowered Committee has been constituted in the State.

5. Training of Medical Officers and Para-Medical Officers is to be taken up by the State.

6. Intensive people's participation for their full involvement is included in the programme.

7. Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 11.00 lakh has been provided to undertaken the above mentioned activities.

Micro level family welfare planning

625. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to have an overall programme for mass education to cover all the parts of the country to explain to each citizen the need for micro level family welfare planning in each family;

(b) whether there is any proposal to enforce the 'one family, one child' scheme with statutory compulsion;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what is the projected population of the country for the year 2001 A.D.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Mass Education to cover all parts of the country to explain to each citizen the need for population control and other family welfare measures is an integral part of the Information, Education and Communication activities. Health and Family Welfare functionaries working at grass root level try to reach eligible couple. Population Education has been introduced in the curriculum of schools and Industrial Training Institutes.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) Projected population of the country for the year 2001 A.D. as per Report of the Standing Committee of Population Project (1989) is 1003.1 million.

Recognition to Diploma in Homoeopathy

626. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Homoeopathy Colleges are imparting education throughout the country which have been registered under the Societies Act;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have not recognised the Diploma in Homoeopathy as a system of medical education so far;

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when Government propose to recognise this system of medical education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b) On the basis of information received from the State Governments, a list of Homoeopathic Colleges affiliated to various Universities/ Boards as on 1-4-90 is annexed. [*See* Appendix CLXIV, Annexure No. 14].

A number of these are registerd under the Societies Act.

(c) to (e) The Diploma in Homoeopathy indicates the level of proficiency achieved by a person after undergoing 4 years prescribed training in a recognised Homoeopathy Institute. Under the provisions of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act 1973, the Central Council has enforced various educational Regulations to maintain the uniformity in education in Homoeopathy in the country.

The following regulations have been notified by the Council to this effect:—

1. Homoeopathy (Degree Course) Regulations, 1983.

2. Homoeopthy (Graded Degree Course) Regulation, 1983.

3. Homoeopathy (Diploma Course) Regulations, 1983.

4. Homoeopathy (Minimum Standard of Education) Regulations, 1983.

5. Homoeopathy (Post Graduate) Degree Course M.D. (Hom.) Regulations, 1989.

According to these Regulations, there can be two type of training in Homoeopathy at undergraduate level—a Course of study spread over a period of four years leading to the award of D.H.M.S. (Diploma) and another course spread over a period of 5½ years leading to the award of B.H.M.S. (Degree).

Recovery of decomposed bodies in the Rann of Kutch

627. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Border Security Force found about 40 decomposed bodies in the Rann of Kutch in Banaskantha district of North Gujarat bordering Pakistan as reported in the Hindustan Times of the 30 May, 1992;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard indicating the number of women and children amongst them and their age group;

(c) whether their origin has been established and if so, the finding thereof;

(d) the circumstances under which these persons entered into Indian territory and what was the cause of their death;

(e) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan and if so, with what results; and

(f) what steps Government have taken to safeguard the Rann of Kutch area bordering with Pakistan and also to check the infiltration from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. 40 dead bodies were detected by BSF in the Rann of Kutch. These bodies were of Bangladeshi Nationals who were pushed by the Pakistani Rangers into the Indian territory. They had died due to dehydration. BSF had already lodged a protest to the Pakistani Rangers in the matter. Ministry of External Affairs is also taking up the matter with the Pakistan. Break up of 40 dead bodies are: